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Separation of Powers Review

Directions: The framers of the Constitution did not want the power of the government to be abused. In order to prevent this, the framers of the Constitution separated the powers of the government into three separate branches. Below you will find a list of powers that belong to each of the three branches along with some descriptions of the three branches. Place an “L” in the space in front of the power or term if it is in reference to the legislative branch. Place an “E” in the space in front of the power or term if it is in reference to the executive branch, and place an “J” in the space in front of the power or term if it is in reference to the judicial branch.

1. _____ This branch makes laws
2. _____ This branch includes the Vice President and the Cabinet
3. _____ This branch is made up of 9 Justices
4. _____ This branch is bicameral
5. _____ This branch decides if laws are fair
6. _____ This branch is made up of a Senate and a House of Representatives
7. _____ Members of this branch serve for life or good behavior
8. _____ This branch is headed by the President
9. _____ This branch includes the President Pro Tempore
10. _____ This branch enforces the laws
11. _____ Members of this branch are appointed by the president
12. _____ This branch is headed by the Chief Justice
13. _____ Members of this branch are elected by the citizens of their states
14. _____ Members of this branch must be confirmed by the Senate.
15. _____ Members of this branch have no limit on the amount of times they can run for reelection.

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Checks & Balances Review

Directions: Even though our national government is divided into three branches, the framers of the Constitution still feared that the power of the national government could potentially be abused. To keep this from happening, the framers of the Constitution created a system of checks and balances. The system of checks and balances gives each of the three branches power over the other two. This ensures that no one branch can become too powerful. Below is a list of checks. Place an “L” in front of the powers that belong to the legislative branch. Place an, “E” in front of the powers that belong to the executive branch. Finally, place a “J” in front of the powers that belong to the judicial branch.

1. _____ This branch can veto a law passed by Congress.
2. _____ This branch can declare laws passed by Congress unconstitutional
3. _____ This branch can override a veto with a 2/3 vote.
4. _____ This branch can impeach and remove judges.
5. _____ This branch can appoint federal judges.
6. _____ This branch can declare Presidential actions unconstitutional.
7. _____ This branch can impeach and remove the President.
8. _____ This branch must approve the appointment of federal judges.
9. _____ This branch is Commander in Chief of the military.
10. _____ This branch creates and funds the military.

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Federalism Review

Directions: A federal system divides the powers of government between the national government and the state governments. Below is a list of governmental powers. Each power has a line in front of it. If the power belongs to the national government, place an “N” in the blank space provided. If the power belongs to the state governments, place an “S” in the blank space provided. If the power is shared by both the national government and state governments, place a “B” in the blank space provided.

1. _____ The power to declare war
2. _____ The power to create post offices
3. _____ The power to create marriage/divorce laws
4. _____ The power to regulate trade between states
5. _____ The power to create a military
6. _____ The power to tax
7. _____ The power to create schools
8. _____ The power to regulate trade within a state
9. _____ The power to dispense justice
10. _____ The power to make treaties with foreign nations
11. _____ The power to admit new states
12. _____ The power to coin money
13. _____ The duty to provide for public safety
14. _____ The power to create local governments
15. _____ The power to set weights and measures

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Amendments Review

Directions: Match the following rights with the amendment that applies them. Amendments may be used more than once!

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| 1. _____ This Amendment protects your freedom of religion. | A. 1 st Amendment |
| 2. _____ This Amendment protects you from double-jeopardy. | B. 2 nd Amendment |
| 3. _____ This Amendment states that any power NOT given to the national government by the Constitution automatically belongs to the states. | C. 3 rd Amendment |
| 4. _____ This Amendment requires law enforcement to obtain a warrant before searching your home. | D. 4 th Amendment |
| 5. _____ This Amendment ensures your right to petition the government. | E. 5 th Amendment |
| 6. _____ This Amendment protects you against cruel and unusual punishment. | F. 6 th Amendment |
| 7. _____ This Amendment prevents the government from quartering soldiers in your home. | G. 7 th Amendment |
| 8. _____ This Amendment guarantees that if you are accused of a crime, you will have a speedy trial with a jury. | H. 8 th Amendment |
| 9. _____ This Amendment guarantees the freedom of the press. | I. 9 th Amendment |
| 10. _____ This Amendment states that American Citizens have more rights than those listed in the Constitution. | J. 10 th Amendment |
| 11. _____ This Amendment protects you from having to testify against yourself in court. | |

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Responsibilities of Citizenship

1. Define citizen:

2. List the three requirements to be a United States citizen?
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

3. List and describe the six responsibilities of being a United States citizen:
 - a.

 - b.

 - c.

 - d.

 - e.

 - f.